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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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60141 式拜禮 號五廿月五英港香 TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1920. 日八初月四 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$38 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WISHAP TO FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Paris, May 24.
President Deschanel had a narrow escape from death in trying to open a window of a train. He fell on to the line near Mont Argis unobserved. He did not lose consciousness, and walked two kilometres, when he met a railway worker, who assisted him to a signal cabin, where a motor car was summoned, which conveyed him to Mont Argis. He was very badly bruised and scratched. Anti-tetanus serum was injected as a precaution. There is no anxiety.

IRISH TROUBLE.

LONDON, May 22.
A thousand armed Sinn Feiners raided Glin, County Limerick, at night and ordered the inhabitants to quit. They burned the Court House and numerous houses.

SOUNDING THE SINN FEINERS.

LONDON, May 22.
The Sunday Times Dublin correspondent says persons in touch with the Government are sounding the Sinn Fein leaders as to the minimum acceptable for a settlement. It is believed they have suggested Dominion status, with local autonomy for Ulster and Free Trade with Britain, subject to an Irish plebiscite.

MR. ASQUITH'S OPINION.

LONDON, May 22.
Mr. Asquith, speaking at Paisley, strongly urged that Ireland should be placed on a similar footing to the great Dominions, instead of the paltering compromise offered by the Home Rule Bill.

CHANGES AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

LONDON, May 23.
A reconstitution of the personnel at Dublin Castle is indicated in the official announcement that Sir John Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, jointly with Mr. James MacMahon, while Mr. Cope, of the Ministry of Pensions, succeeds Sir John James Taylor, who was recently criticised by the Press, as Assistant Under Secretary. Both appointments are temporary. Sir John Taylor retires after the completion of lengthy service. He has been appointed an Irish Privy Councillor.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

POLICE RAID HER OFFICES.

LONDON, May 22.
The Police have raided the offices of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in the East End, and also the residence of Mr. Burgess, manager of publication works at Dreadnought. They seized a number of pamphlets. Burgess was recently arrested on a charge of inciting disaffection among the Irish Guards.

BURGESS SENTENCED.

LONDON, May 22.
Burgess, who is a New Zealand ex-soldier, was sentenced to six months at Bow Street, on the Irish Guards charge.

LABOUR AND LIBERALISM.

LORD HALDANE'S FORECAST.

LONDON, May 22.
Lord Haldane, addressing a labour meeting at Stepney, said that the Labour Party was splendidly enthusiastic but still too young to have a full consciousness of the enormous problems of carrying on the Government, particularly as regards foreign policy. Labour and Liberalism were unlikely to make comfortable bed-fellows for a long time to come.

BOLSHEVIK FIGHTING.

ATTACKING IN GREAT FORCE.

LONDON, May 22.
A Warsaw communique, dated May 20, states that the Poles are advancing in Ukraine. The Bolsheviks continue to attack in great force in Beresina. In the Drina sector, ten divisions are attacking in a single sector. Hitherto all attacks have been repelled.

YORKSHIRE WOOLLENS.

INVESTIGATION INTO PROFITS.

LONDON, May 22.
A Committee has been appointed at Bradford under the Profiteering Act to investigate the cost and profit in Yorkshire woollens.

BIG COAL COMBINES.

LONDON, May 22.
The Ebbw Vale Coal Company has secured the control of the Lancaster Steam Collieries, Monmouthshire, with an output of a million and a half tons, making a combined output of seven million tons. Another combine has secured the control of eighty per cent. of the briquette output of the country.

CO-OPERATORS AND LABOURITES.

LONDON, May 23.
A Co-Operative Congress has opened at Bristol to discuss relations with the Labourites.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CARPENTIER'S NEXT FIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 24.
Carpentier and "Battling" Levinsky have agreed to meet in a twelve or fifteen-round bout on July 26. The place has not yet been decided upon.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 22.
Speaking before the National Assembly, the Minister of Interior declared that the Government had received information pointing to a revolutionary agitation directed by the Right and Left Radicals. Danger still existed in the Ruhr region.
A message from Herr Ebert was read admitting that the result of the Revolution was in no wise yet complete and warning against any but constitutional means of attaining political aims.
The Chancellor, Herr Mueller, declared that better days for humanity were impossible until European statesmen realised that it was impossible to exist without Germany.

LATE DR. JAMESON.

LONDON, May 24.
The body of the late Dr. Jameson, which had been brought from England, was buried by the side of the late Cecil Rhodes at Matopos on May 22. The Duke of Abercorn, Sir Otto Beit, the Resident Commissioner and Directors of the Chartered Company were among those present.
General Smuts, telegraphing his regret at inability to be present owing to Parliamentary duties, referred to Dr. Jameson as a great South African whose human qualities endeared him to all who knew him. Next to Rhodes, he was the founder of Rhodesia and one of the makers of new South Africa. South Africans of every race and speech united in remembering his great services and in honouring his memory.

MORE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.
The Government is actively pursuing a campaign of repression against the Nationalist forces in Asia Minor. There have been sanguinary battles at Sapp and Juholoo, on the Riser Sakaria, between the Government and rebel armies. The latter suffered seriously. The Government offensive against Kastamuni continues vigorously.

FRENCH REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

PARIS, May 22.
M. Dulot has been elected President of the Reparations Commission in succession to M. Poincare, resigned.

AUSTRIAN CHILDREN FOR ENGLAND.

VIENNA, May 22.
Two hundred destitute children have left for England to recuperate in Kent.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, May 22.
The Allies have requested a postponement of the Spa Conference until June 21.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CHEAPER FOODSTUFFS.

LONDON, May 21.
There are indications that the slump in food prices is extending to Britain. Slight falls are already recorded in bacon, butter, tinned fish and meats and fruits. The cheaper parts of mutton sell at five pence a pound and tea is likewise down. But the public is warned not to expect a slump. Cotton has dropped ten pence a pound in Liverpool.
New York's price-cutting movements started a wave of astonishing buying. Shops making the deepest cuts were crowded with buyers. The cutting of food is anticipated when the foodstuffs stored for speculative purposes are forced on the market.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The movement for the reduction of prices is spreading. Chicago corn and pork have suffered extreme breaks. There are heavy sellings in sugar futures which broke a cent per lb. May cotton broke 36 1/2 points.

GODDARD BEATEN.

LONDON, May 21.
At Holborn Stadium in a twenty round heavyweight contest, Frank Moran of Pittsburg beat Frank Goddard of England in the second round.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, May 21.
Hampshire beat Worcester by 220 runs.
Middlesex beat Warwick by an innings and 82.
Sussex beat Gloucester by four wickets.
Oxford beat Essex by 235 runs.

CANADIAN FOREST FIRES.

QUEBEC, May 21.
Scores of women and children had remarkable escapes from the forest fires in Bellechasse district, threatening destruction of villages. A refugee train dashed into the burning woods. The coaches were filled with flames, but where they caught the fire was quickly checked.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EMPIRE DAY.

LONDON, May 22.
King George reviewed twenty thousand troops at Aldershot. In the first demonstration since the war, there were a thousand children at the Empire Day celebration at the Guild Hall. A girl proposed messages to the King and Prince of Wales. The latter was described as "Our modern knight of chivalry."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, May 22.
The annual meeting of the British Association at Cardiff will begin on August 24 under the presidency of Doctor Herdman.

CHINA'S BEST FRIEND.

LONDON, May 20.
The Chinese Minister and Madam Sze gave a reception at the legation to Sir John Jordan on returning to England. His Excellency, in a speech of welcome, said he did not think in the history of international intercourse any diplomat had ever been so great a success as Sir John Jordan. He had done more than any man living or dead for the cause of Anglo-Chinese friendship. "He criticised our shortcomings frankly; we welcome his criticisms because they are constructive and not destructive. We know they come from a well-wisher and friend."

HUNGARY ACCEPTS TERMS.

VERSAILLES, May 21.
The Hungarian Government has intimated acceptance of the Allied peace terms. The Treaty will be signed here.
Paris, May 22.
Count Apponyi, President of the Hungarian Peace Delegation, has resigned.

MR. BALFOUR AT THE VATICAN.

ROME, May 21.
The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour has been received in audience by His Holiness the Pope.
(Continued on pages 2, 3 and 5.)

DOMESTIC WOES.

A DRAMATIC HUSBAND.

MR. N. L. SMITH, at the Police Court this morning, had an insight into Chinese family life as related by the two parties in a case in which a Chinese woman sued her husband for maintenance.
The woman, who looked as if she was much older, gave her age as 20, which brought a dubious inquiry from the Magistrate. She said that she was married, when at the age of 16 years, to her present husband, who was employed on H.M.S. Tamar at a wage of \$30 per month. She was not given sufficient money to maintain herself or her child; the sums that he gave her during the last two months were not adequate even to pay for the rent of her cubicle, which amounted to \$3.80. Since the desertion of her husband, she had lived for some time with his parents in their sampan, but was in the end driven away. She had then returned to her parental sampan, but she continued "I could not with modesty continue to live with my parents." She was advised by her mother to take a cubicle ashore. She was still in occupation of it.
The defendant said that his wife had been away from him for the last thirteen months. He had a strong objection to her hiring a cubicle without his permission, and since she had threatened on various occasions, to commit suicide by taking a dose of poison, he could not risk the danger of being blamed for her death by retaining the responsible position of husband. "In the presence of her mother now," he declared dramatically to his Worship, who asked him if he was now willing to take his wife back, "I formally hand back her daughter to her. Her blood would be upon my head if she took it into her mind to fulfil her threats of committing suicide." He declared that the account of his parents' behaviour was a pack of lies, and "that after having been able to provide for my marriage, they could certainly have been able to support her."

ONE DOLLAR FOR AN EYE!

STRANGE MAGISTERIAL VALUATION.

One dollar for an eye! Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court this morning awarded this sum to a Chinese apprentice engineer as compensation to be paid by a Chinese mechanic who caused him the loss of a sound eye by dropping a rivet on it.
It appears that on Sunday, whilst constructional work was being undertaken on the steamer Yuet Wa, recently launched from the Samshing Yards, the engineer was in the engine room hard at work rivetting the funnel, when the other man, who was above him, dropped a rivet which nearly hit him. He shouted to the man to be careful, when another rivet was dropped. There then proceeded an altercation between the two men, and to add fuel to the fire, the mechanic dropped another rivet which fell squarely on the upturned eye of the engineer. The injury it was said, was sufficiently serious to permanently impair the usefulness of that organ.
The Magistrate's decision, when he had heard the statements of both men, was that the mechanic had done the act in a fit of anger. He awarded \$1 compensation, and inflicted a fine of \$4 on the defendant.

THE NAMSANG THEFT.

A sequel to the recent theft of a American double eagle to the extent of \$40,000 from the Indo China boat Namsang, whilst she was at Singapore on the 27th of September last, is the arrest of a Chinese by the Police in Hongkong. The man was to-day charged before the Magistrate.
The prisoner was defended while the interests of the operators of the Namsang were represented by Mr. Turner.
On the application of Detective Inspector Watt, the case was adjourned.
It will be remembered that a report of this theft was given in a telegram stating that the thief had been arrested at the close of the year.

S. S. QUINNEBAUG.

BOUGHT BY HONGKONG FIRM.

The steamer Quinnebaug, one of the six ex-German vessels that were being operated by the Philippine Government, has been sold to a firm in Hongkong, her sale having been approved by the United States Shipping Board, according to a cablegram received on May 20 in Manila.
The Quinnebaug is the fifth ex-German vessel disposed of to commercial houses, the others being the Baritan, the Yaso, the Isoco and the Neipale.
The message received at Manila requests insular officials to dispatch the Quinnebaug to Hongkong and turn her over to the successful bidder.
Not long ago the Isoco was also turned over to the American Consul at Hongkong for delivery to her purchaser, while the Baritan was dispatched from Manila a few days ago for Shanghai where the American Consul at that port will deliver her to the Norwegian firm that purchased her.

LAWN BOWLS.

OPENING THE SEASON.

Members of the Police Recreation Club were at home at the club house yesterday on the occasion of the opening of their lawn for the bowling season. Five matches were played with representatives of other clubs, the winners receiving silver spoons at the conclusion. The following are the results:
Secombe, Price, Munhead and G. Gerrard (skip) beat Muir, Henderson, Farrell and Greig (skp) 19-17.
Young, Reid, Lapsley and MacLachlan (skip) beat Allan, Long, Blackman and Duncan (skip) 22-16.
Lamble, Allan, Clark and Grimshaw (skip) beat O'Brien, Ogg, Grant and Russell (skip) 22-17.
Andrews, Greig, Bacon, and Clark (skip) beat Pathayjohns, Chapman, Grimmer and Stanley (skip) 20-19.
Davidson, Rooker, Weir and Gerrard (skip) beat Watt, Dixon, Kent and Farida (skip) 21-13.
The spoons were distributed by Miss Kent. Mr. Kent of the Police Club thanked the visitors for their presence.
The Civil Service Cricket Club commenced their bowling season on Saturday afternoon. Five matches were played with the following results:
Stewart, Dickens, Bothwick and Sloan (skip) beat Watt, Sloan, Haig and Phunket (skip) 25-10.
Loring, McLeod, Davidson and Dixon (skip) beat Simpson, Pathay, Jones, Clark and Crawford (skip) 23-15.
Faulk, Silkeston, Lapsley and Russell (skip) beat Muirhead, O'Brien, Farrell and Gerrard (skip) 20-13.
Allan, Chapman, Secombe and Stanley (skip) beat Price, Grott, Amey and Grimshaw (skip) 22-11.
Bacon, Muir, Gray and Duncan (skip) beat Blackmar, Watt, Kent and Grant (skip) 27-10.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 4 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Rain. Barometer:—29.74. Temperature 2 p.m.:—83. Humidity 2 p.m.:—81.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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REAL PERIL OF BOLSHEVISM.

MILITARY DANGER A BOGEY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"Bolshivism as a military danger to Europe is all nonsense. Even a small army, properly equipped, would be able to overcome that aspect of the Bolshivist scarecrow with ease. What is far more dangerous to Europe is Bolshivist propaganda, because that has behind it the full strength of an unrepentant Germany."

This sums up a conversation I have just had with General Niessel, the French soldier, who has seen Bolshivism at close range while acting as the head of the Allied Military Mission in the Baltic Provinces and in Germany, and who since his return has never ceased, both before the great standing Committees of the French Chamber and elsewhere, to insist on the necessity for carrying out the disarmament of Germany in strict accordance with the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty.

"Germany," said General Niessel, "in order to deceive the Allies into allowing her to continue to maintain a large army, is ceaselessly trying to instil into the minds of the Allies the fear of the military strength of Bolshivism. In reality Germany is working hand in glove with the Moscow Government. As part of her method, she has helped to diffuse Bolshivism in Poland and the Baltic Provinces, and at the same time she has spread throughout the world the most circumstantial reports of its progress. An enormous number of people have made the mistake of reading German reports, coupled with the Bolshivist radioes, for the purpose of getting at what they believe to be the truth about Bolshivism. Both, as a matter of fact, are filled with lies."

RED ARMY MYTHS.

"Bolshivism in itself is not a military danger. To anybody who knows anything about the facts the amazing stories that have been told about the famous Red Legions are merely amusing. To begin with, the Bolshivist forces do not number more than from 200,000 to 300,000 men. The Red Army is not well organized, neither is it well supplied with ammunition. Bolshivism constitutes a danger to Europe only by its propaganda, and from this point of view it really is a great danger."

Bolshivist propaganda is diffused in two different forms. In the first place it adopts a form closely akin to that of German "frichtfulness"—it seeks to inspire terror. It sends out to all the world those messages that so many people cannot read without shivering. The Bolshivist army, we are told, is "two million strong, wonderful legions splendidly organized, abundantly equipped with munitions, tanks, flame-throwers, poison gas, etc., and what not." When the Bolshivists start their offensive, we are told, we shall see what will happen—"an invasion worse than that of Attila, and soon." The second method of the Bolshivist propaganda, after insisting, until many people have come to believe it, that unless the world adopts Lenin's gospel this poor old globe will be destroyed, is to insist with equal emphasis that if the world listens to Lenin's theories it will enter upon a golden age of prosperity.

Both these declarations are false. Bolshivism has developed into an awful system of tyranny. Lenin has lately told the world that he means to give Russia a Government animated by an implacable military spirit, that Government of the State by one person is the best form of government, that he has realized that the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers are incompatible with the safety of the State, and he has accordingly abolished them. To carry out his new plans he has established the twelve-hours working day. The whole theory of Bolshivism—that it represents an ideal rule of liberty—is being completely contradicted by the methods Lenin's Government is employing.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BLENDER. The anarchical regime of the Soviets, in fact, has developed into a ruthless system of tyranny as I have said. That is how Bolshivists understand liberty. The leader of Bolshivism himself acknowledges the illegality of his theories, and as he has lately shown, he has been obliged to reject the first and most essential principles of Bolshivism in order to enable it to subsist.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

RENT RESTRICTION.

London, May 22.
The rights of both landlords and tenants are recognized in the new Rents Restriction Bill which has been issued. It shows that landlords are permitted to increase rent fifteen per cent, and may recover extra sums specifically paid as increased rates. The tenants may appeal to the County Court to suspend any increase in rent if the house is not maintained in reasonable repair. A month's notice is stipulated before the increases become operative. Interest on mortgages is limited to 6 1/2 per cent. Previous protection of tenants is continued but landlords who gave up occupation to join the Forces may resume. Premiums of any form on tenancy are forbidden on a penalty not exceeding £100. Money so paid since March 25 is recoverable. Lessors of unfurnished houses are not permitted to charge over 20 per cent. increase on the normal profit similarly obtainable at the outbreak of war. Overcharge will be recoverable and a penalty may be inflicted. The Bill will operate for three years. It applies to houses in London of a rateable value of £105; in Scotland, £90; and elsewhere £70 annually.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM.

London, May 21.
The Agricultural Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir A. E. Boswell embodies the new land policy of the Government. Generally speaking the Bill seeks to give security to the farmer by guaranteeing prices for wheat and oats, based on the minimum prices for the standard year 1919, namely: Wheat 68/- a quarter of 564 pounds; Oats, 48/- a quarter of 375 pounds. These prices will be increased and decreased with the cost of production. The labourer will be given security by establishment of an agricultural wages board; while the State has the right to insist on proper cultivation or vary cultivation in the national interest. The farmer also obtains additional security of tenure.

FRENCH STRIKE FAILURE.

Paris, May 20.
The national committee of the French General Labour Federation met at Paris yesterday to consider the situation which has arisen out of the general strike failure. M. Jouhaux, general secretary, in a long speech, attributed the failure to the fact that public opinion and the workers themselves did not know what railway nationalisation meant. Then a number of unions failed to obey strike orders. At Marseille the strike is drawing to a close. All local transport services are virtually working normally.—Havas.

Paris, May 21.
In the Chamber debate, in reply to strike interpellations, M. Steeg, Minister for the Interior, declared the strike was managed by extremists and aimed at interfering with the economic life of the country. Therefore the Government had not been strike breakers but breakers of civil war. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workers. (Cheers).

The Chamber after a long debate as regards strikes, accorded the Government a vote of confidence by 525 votes to 99.

Paris, May 21.
The National Federal Committee of the General Confederation of Labour has decided by 96 votes to 11 in favour of resumption of work.

COAL PRODUCTION.

London, May 21.
The new Coal Production Bill establishes a Mines Department, under the Board of Trade, with an advisory committee of twenty-four, composed equally of owners of minerals, lessees of minerals, mine-workers and users of minerals, including scientific experts. The Bill also sets up a "Sanctioning Authority" composed of Commoners and Peers, to form a panel constituting the authority for the purposes of the Bill.

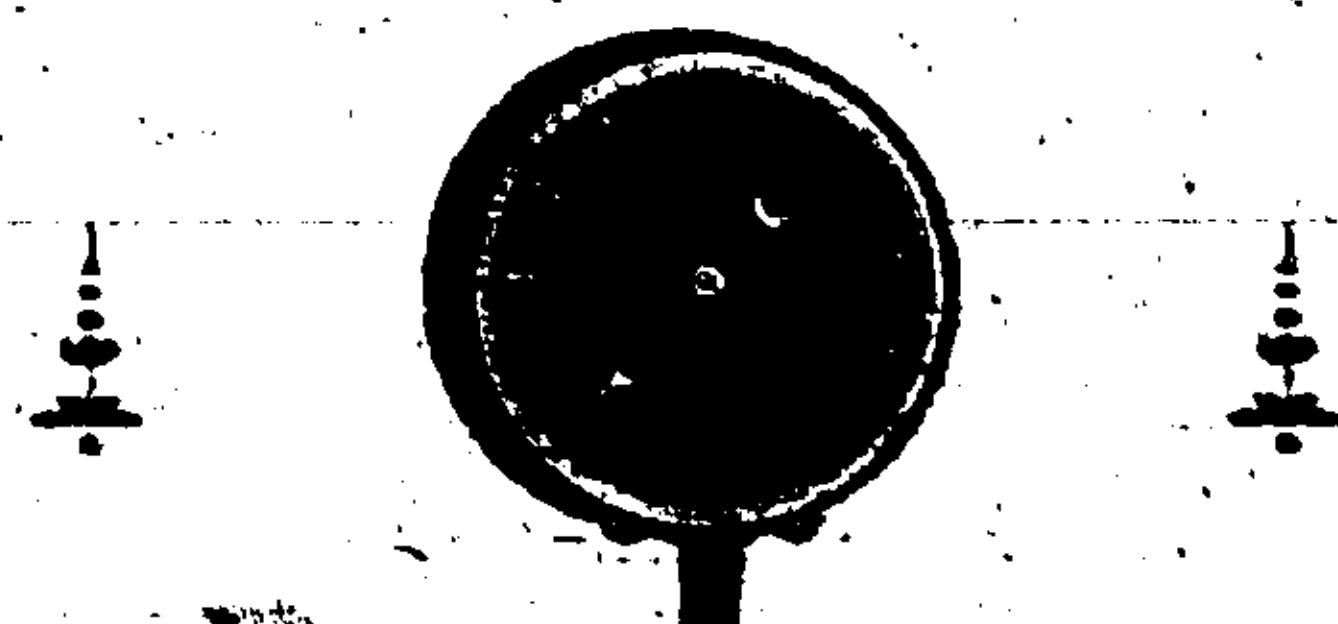
THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Rome, May 21.
M. Nitti has re-formed the Cabinet with M. Scialoja Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Devesa Minister of Finance.

NOTICES

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EGYPTIAN COTTONS WEAK.

London, May 21.
There is a renewed fall in cotton, particularly the Egyptian variety. Liverpool market closed steady.

TERRITORIAL AIR FORCE.

London, May 22.
According to the "Times" plans have been approved for the formation of a territorial airforce.
(Continued on Page 4.)

NOTICES



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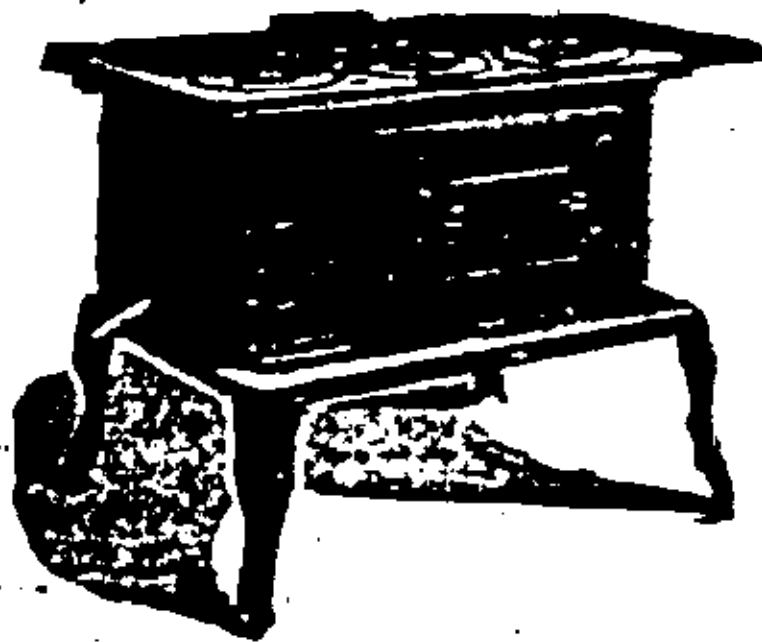
Exclusive Agents.

COOKING RANGES
BRITISH
MANUFACTURE.

DOVER Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9.

Also No. 5 with side boiler

DURBANIAN:

A Large Size Range Suitable
for a Hotel. Prices to Suit All.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

No. 20, 22, Des Vaux Road, Central
Hongkong.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2577

TEL. 2577.

"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."
General Commission Agents.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

Hotel Mansions, Rooms 25, 26 & 27 - P. O. Box 348.

Telegraphic address: UNIMPEXCOY HONGKONG.

Telephone Number: 3422.

Code used: ABC 5th edition
AZ French edition.THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP

EAU DE COLOGNE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 1877.

A MARRIAGE TAX.

INDUCING WOMEN TO
REMAIN SINGLE.

"Gollum" writes in the *Daily Chronicle*: "Can the potential power of the women's vote still safely be ignored? Many persons are asking themselves this now that the recommendations of the Income Tax Commission are being incorporated into the Budget. Under them, single men and women who earn their incomes are let off lightly; but the women are to be discouraged from getting married. If they do marry, their separate incomes are to be lumped together and the total considered as the man's only, and taxed at a considerably higher rate. The official excuse is that it brings in a lot of money which could not be collected from married citizens if the tax were administered according to principles of equity rather than considerations of expediency. Presumably the assumption is that women are too apathetic to insist on being treated fairly."

After all, this "marriage tax" is not merely unjust; in these days of modern views and independent action it is injudicious, because it is likely to drive a considerable number of professional women, desirous of marrying, into irregular unions.

THE NEW ECONOMIC FACTOR.

In 1914, Sir Auckland Geddes recently told us, there were 34 million women earning their living. In 1919 there were 44 millions, whereas in 1919 100,000 fewer men were in employment than in 1914. The war has made the difference. Economic conditions to-day make it necessary not only for vast numbers of single women to earn a livelihood, but for a growing proportion of them to go on earning after marriage.

That is the new factor which Government either refuses to recognise or else hopes to take advantage of by continuing a practice that is nothing more nor less than a tax on marriage.

In former times professional women could afford to give up their work, if they wished, when they married. Nowadays, two people desirous of setting up a joint establishment must often choose between giving up all idea of marrying, or both contributing to the family income.

Neither party is willing to rush blindly into uneconomic matrimony for the pleasure of living together. The man, earning a competence that suffices to keep, educate, doctor, insure, and amuse himself and his family, is not an intelligent, self-supporting woman to throw up her work, her interests, and her life of independence, in order to join her future to his if that means that both of them must go underfed and insufficiently clothed on an income that only just kept him when single.

POTENTIAL MARRIAGES.

Not is the woman prepared to give up all this and her position of economic independence in order to become the man's unpaid working housekeeper as well as his wife. She knows what future to expect: she realises that parents owe a debt to their unborn children. She is not prepared to become a defaulter. If the two of them decide to go on working at their several callings and agree to put their earnings together, the marriage, though not ideal, becomes feasible. At all events, to a man and woman who desire to marry, it is better than remaining celibate. (One would have thought that a sensible Government would subscribe to that view.) With care the couple may save, and may even manage to set up in some little business of their own. There is always the hope of a proper home ahead, with its normal family life.

It is such marriages as these that the tax will penalise so severely that they will cease to take place at all—or else the contracting parties will agree to live together outside the legal bond.

It is true that the man gets a rebate on a wife, and also, on children. But the point that will stick in the gorge of the independent woman who thinks of marrying him is that she, an independent economic unit, will then have her income taxed at a higher rate than if she remained single, and that the income she herself earns is to be treated as her husband's.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

The hardship will be felt most where a proportion of the woman's earnings go back into her own business to develop it. In effect, the tax, while in the abstract it does not discourage a man from marriage, will make it difficult for him to secure as a wife the independent wage-ear-

ing woman, for it will operate in practice as an inducement to her to stay single.

The immediate consequence will be fewer marriages among independent women, and more irregular unions. The ultimate consequence, when enfranchised womanhood realises the cynical determination of the Government to continue an injustice because it is lucrative, to ignore the claim of the woman to be treated as an independent individual, while making a concession to the man on account of his taking unto himself a wife, this remains to be seen.

For instance. It is not outside the sphere of practical politics for the women to unseat the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the next General Election, if they care to combine in order to give the House of Commons a salutary little lesson. This talk of women becoming "chattels" on marriage may be sound law. But now that women are enfranchised, it is not sound politics to treat them as "chattels," and it is up to the women to demonstrate that, married or unmarried, they will wield the power of the vote in defence of their personal independence.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

New York, May 22. A message from Texas says Adolfo de la Huerta, Governor of Mexico City, has been provisionally elected President. The report is unconfirmed.

New York, May 21. General Villa, interviewed at Chihuahua, indicates that if a satisfactory non Carranzist Government was established he would retire to private life and hand over to the Republic a vast amount of valuables in his possession. Otherwise he would resume bushwhacking campaigns.

Mexico City, May 21. An official report announces that Carranza has been killed. Carranza was killed in an attack led by General Rodolfo Herrera, formerly of the Carranza party who only joined the revolutionists last week. The President was accompanied by his chief of staff and Senator Bonillas, ex-ambassador to Washington, both of whom are reported safe.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

Paris, May 22. The Council of Ambassadors has noted a communication from the United States Government in which President Wilson accepts the San Remo invitation to arbitrate on the delimitation of the Armenian frontiers. The council has fixed June 4, for the signature of the Hungarian Treaty.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Chicago, May 21. Most of the 984 delegates to the Republican National Convention have been elected. No candidate seems able to enter the convention with sufficient votes to give him a decided advantage. General Leonard Wood is favourite.

WHAT WILL WILSON DO?

Washington, May 21. The House of Representatives has adopted the Senate peace resolution mentioned on May 16 which now goes to the President who is expected to veto it.

NEW YORK'S "DEADLINE."

New York, May 21. The man Armstrong, who is being tried for burglary in an office in the financial district made a confession revealing that a dozen young men were operating below "The deadline" protection Wall Street beyond which criminals are supposed not to be permitted to penetrate. They had got over a million dollars worth of securities.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Washington, May 21. The Department of Commerce reports that exports for April, 1920, showed a drop of \$20,000,000 compared with March. Exports for the past ten months, \$2,744,000,000, showed a drop of \$125,000,000. Imports for April totalled \$425,000,000 and for the last ten months \$4,254,000,000.

U. S. SOLDIERS RELIEF.

Washington, May 21. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has ordered a favourable report on the Soldiers Relief Bill, providing a ten per cent. stock dividend tax.

U. S. AERONAUTICS.

Atlantic City, May 21. President Wilson by wireless opened the Pan American Aeronautical Exposition. There was a large attendance of representatives of foreign Governments. According to the president of the aero clubs of America, a system of aerial transport is expected to be established throughout the country this year.

U. S. RAILWAYS.

Washington, May 21. The Inter State Commission has approved a loan of \$125,000,000 from the Government for a fund of \$300,000,000 to enable the railroads to purchase their equipment.

U. S. FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

Washington, May 21. With a view to ending the freight blockade, the Commerce Commission has instructed all railroads to forward traffic regardless of previous routings and abrogated all railroad rules governing car service.

SHORT LIVED STRIKE.

New York, May 21. The strike of milkmen has collapsed.

FOOD RIOTS IN MADRID.

Madrid, May 22. The majority of the people in Madrid are breadless due to a bakers strike. Food riots have broken out.

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

BRITISH MADE

BILLIARD CUES

INCLUDING

THE "PEALL"

BILLIARD IRONS. CUE RESTS.

CUE TIP FASTENERS.

CHALK. TIPS. WAFERS. SPOTS.

BONZOLINE

BILLIARD, SNOOKER AND PYRAMID

BALLS.

PARASITIN

Kills ticks and fleas on dogs and cats.

This preparation is harmless to animals. It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and gives a fine gloss to the coat.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE No. 18.

JUST ARRIVED - PER PARCELS POST



We have just received per Parcels Post a consignment of the latest in Dress Voiles. We have just received one dress length of each. No two patterns alike.

Prices \$8.75 to \$16.50 a piece.

CALL & SEE THEM.

LARGE STOCKS of Voiles in all Colours, Tobralcos, Tootal's Pique etc., etc.



White Canvas and Buckskin Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A great Variety of styles to select from at popular prices.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong

(Incorporated in England.)

COMPANY MEETING.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, was held this morning at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., when there were present the Hon. Mr. John Johnston (Chairman), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. F. Maitland, T. E. Pearce, A. H. Compton and G. W. Barton (Directors), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Ho Kwong, Ho Leung, H. B. Hancock, J. Arnold, D. V. Stevenson, Lau Cheung Shiu, Ho Shai Kit, A. Murdoch, Chin Sin Nam, F. C. Hall (Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The report and accounts having now been in your hands for several days I will, with your permission, follow the customary procedure of taking them as read. The figures in these accounts again show a very successful outcome to the year's working, the balance for 1918 being only \$3,000 less than that for the previous year, which was the best in the history of the Company, and this in spite of an increase in the rate of exchange, at which our Sterling figures have been converted, of 1918. The premium income for the closed year of 1918 shows a decrease of \$1,630,000 as compared with that for 1917, but this is offset by a reduction in losses amounting to \$1,334,000. Turning to the year 1919 you will see that our premium income stands at a figure of approximately half that for the previous year. This heavy shrinkage was foretold in my speech at last year's meeting and is due to three causes: the higher rate of exchange at which our sterling figures have been converted, the reduction of rates for war risk to an almost nominal figure, and increased competition with the resulting cutting of rates which must necessarily follow.

An analysis of the balance sheet will show that our Assets, as expressed in Sterling, represent a considerable increase over those for 1918, while in Dollars, exchange has effected a reduction of over \$1,000,000. No item call for any special mention on my part. The surplus to be dealt with is \$1,476,175.88, out of which has been paid an interim dividend of \$18 per share, leaving \$2,296,175.88, and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$12, the addition of \$34,687-10-0 to Sterling Reserve Fund, of \$100,000 to Reinsurance Fund and the carrying of the balance of \$851,816.91 to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the year 1919. The balance of \$1,815,763.52 at credit of 1919 Account is well up to the standard and fully allows of the payment of an interim dividend of \$18 for that year. Gentlemen, during the last two years the sum of over two million dollars has been put away to Reserves of one kind and another, and it may be felt by some that a further increase in dividend should have been paid to shareholders this year. This question received the most careful consideration but particularly in view of the fact that the maintenance of the dividend is, to shareholders resident in Europe, a substantial sterling appreciation on that of a year ago it has been thought

advisable to defer any such increase until the future of marine insurance is somewhat less obscure. In the meanwhile our policy of establishing the Reserves at a level that will make the position of the Company equal to any emergency is one that all those interested in its continued prosperity cannot fail to endorse. Of late no less than 40 British Insurance Companies and Reinsurance Companies have been established, and though many of these will doubtless be short-lived the present competition which they engender is such as to cause anxiety to older underwriters. Rates once down are hard to raise and liberal terms once granted are difficult to withdraw. I say this, not in any spirit of pessimism, but in justification of the cautious policy which your General Agents and Consulting Committee have thought it advisable to adopt in the best interests of the Office. Gentlemen, I cannot think of any other subject that calls for special mention, but I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question arising out of the Accounts which shareholders may wish to put after the Accounts themselves have been seconded. I now propose the following resolution:—That the Report and

Accounts as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1918 of \$12 per share, and of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1919 of \$18 per share; the addition of \$34,687-10-0 to Sterling Reserve Fund; of \$100,000 to Reinsurance Fund and of \$851,816.91 to Underwriting Suspense Account be adopted and passed.

Mr. Hancock, in seconding it, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, and in doing so would like to congratulate the General Agents and the Staff on the highly satisfactory results of the past year's working. The allocation to Reserve will, I am sure, meet with the approval of all shareholders, and it is mainly on account of this wise policy of building up the Company's Reserves that the "Canton" is in such a strong position to-day. It is more than ever necessary with the increasing competition ahead that a cautious policy should be maintained, and whilst of course we should have been pleased to see a further increase in the dividend, I feel sure we all agree that this is a matter we can safely leave to our General Agents and Consulting Committee, under whose able guidance this Company has reached the position it now holds.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. G. W. Barton, A. H. Compton, C. S. Gubbay, F. Maitland and T. E. Pearce were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year on the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. Stevenson.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$750 on the motion of Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, seconded by Mr. Arnold.

"CATCHING" GERMAN WIRELESS.

USE OF DICTAPHONE.

Details of the long-distance wireless dictaphone, published in the *Daily Chronicle*, reveal a correspondent writes, a Secret of the Intelligence Department which during the war was of great assistance to our armies. Every day, at the Intelligence Department's wireless laboratory, signals were "caught" and fixed on the wax cylinders of the dictaphone. Afterwards the records were taken off and the messages analysed.

The particular use of the dictaphone in wireless telegraphy is distinct from the telephonic records previously described in the *Daily Chronicle*, was thus described by a Marconi official: "Ordinary transmission of Morse code at a medium rate is intelligible direct, but when it is increased in speed to 10 or 15 words a minute the sounds blur almost into one note. But when recorded on wax the notes can be differentiated and translated with ease."

Another important secret which the Government has laid up its sleeve for months concerning the rail strike last year was told to the writer yesterday by the man who first put up the idea. This was the wireless telephonic system of communication by the Government on the rail systems of the country to facilitate what traffic was running and overcome bottlenecks of wires.

So as to safeguard the lines, the Government were loaned a large number of portable sets of wireless telephonic equipment suitable for conveying in lorries. They are of a highly efficient standard make, and were placed at Leeds, Rotherham, Wellingborough, St. Pancras, Derby, Leicester and Birmingham.

There was some delay over transport, but they were all in working order at their respective stations on Sunday when the rail strike dramatically terminated. Tests were carried out, and all the wave lengths for the different centres worked to a programme, and with one exception, clear conversation was heard. The farthest point was 170 miles—between Leeds and St. Pancras.

LIBBY'S DIVIDEND.

Chicago, May 5.—Libby, McNeill and Libby board of directors to-day authorized a 50 per cent stock dividend. Six hundred thousand dollars will be paid on August 1.

COST OF FLYING.

10s. 6d. PER TON MILE.

"How much does it really cost to fly?" is a question which is very frequently asked, but those who might be in a position to answer have generally remained silent on the point. Vague estimates have been made from time to time, ranging from 3s. 6d. per ton mile to about £2 10s. per ton mile. The general public has been led to understand that a fair mean is about 30s. per ton mile. Major W. T. Blake has repeatedly questioned this, suggesting, after considering every possible cost, that this estimate was excessive. It comes as a relief, therefore, to receive detailed figures from Capt. Ackland, the head of the aviation department of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., speaking of the Vickers "Vimy," the type which crossed the Atlantic, and flew to Australia. Capt. Ackland stated that the cost of flying, including fuel, wages, repairs, renewals and upkeep, depreciation, sundry expenses, and insurance, works out at 10s. 6d. per ton mile.

STANDARD HOUSE RENTALS.

TEST CASE UNDER 1915 ACT.

Four tenants who between them paid £3 17s. a week rent for a house at Clapton Common, brought an action in Shoreditch County Court recently for the purpose of determining the standard rent and rateable value of the house.

The summons was issued against the landlord under the Rent Restriction Act of 1915, and it was claimed that the standard rent in August 1914 was £80 a year.

For the landlord, it was urged that this amount, which was not disputed, did not include rates, taxes and cost of repairs.

A tenant who paid a guinea a week for two ground floors, front basement, and kitchen admitted that a portion of the premises was vacant from time to time. The landlord paid all rates.

Judge Chier assessed the present standard rent at £90, and ordered that three of the tenants should pay £24 each per annum, and the fourth tenant £18.

A solicitor for the defence remarked that the effect of the decision would be that the tenants would have the rooms at considerably under market value.

DRAUGHTS CHAMPION.

The English draughts championship was decided at Liverpool when R. T. Ward, of Birmingham, beat T. Goldstone, the Bradford champion, in the final. Ward was the runner-up in the last championship in 1912, when John H. Ford of Manchester secured the title.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Lammert Brothers have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

on Friday the 28th day of May, 1920 at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable leasehold property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Victoria afore-

said leasehold in the Land Office as Indent No. 456 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 15 Mosque Street, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease thereof dated 11th April 1855. Annual Crown Rent \$124. Area 1,449 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 14th May, 1920.

HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 30th May 1920 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, 5 Duddell Street, 689 Bags Castor Seeds On view Now Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

The Management of "The Hongkong Telegraph" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of "The Hongkong Telegraph" unchanged.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of "The Hongkong Telegraph" will be charged for at the rate of \$1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Tuesday the 25th May 1920, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1920 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 46 Lyndhurst Terrace

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak handstand, plush covered drawing room suites, fine engravings, water colours, occasional tables, bronze figures, brass flower pots, brass and brass mounted fenders, white lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc. etc.

Teak extension dining chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, marble clock, leather covered armchairs, teak overmantel with bevelled mirror, brass electric standard lamp, electric fittings, etc. etc.

Glass, Crockery and Electric-plated ware, Household linen etc.

Double brass bedsteads, teak double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak marble top, bureaux, marble and tiled washstands, ladies' desks, upholstered couches and easy chairs, toilet crockery, Japanese silk embroidered screens, etc. etc.

Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites.

Also

A Fine Selection of Canton Blackwood ware

comprising: Marble top and round tables, armchairs, flower stands, stools etc.

And

2 Kestner Autopianos (Pianos by Rachal)

1 Cottage Piano by Farrell and Gould

5 electric ceiling fans

4 electric table fans

1 enamelled bath

1 "Baldwin" Refrigerator

1 Chubb's Combination safe

On view from Monday, the 24th inst. Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Candidates must be of European descent and must be thoroughly conversant with the Cantonese dialect while a knowledge of a second dialect of the Chinese language is desirable.

The Commencing salary is at the rate of \$400 a month and an allowance in aid of rent is granted.

Applications should be made in writing to the Registrar, Supreme Court.

C. D. MELBOURNE, Registrar.

Applications are invited for the post of First Grade Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Candidates must be thoroughly conversant with English and with the Cantonese dialect while a knowledge of a second dialect of the Chinese language is desirable.

The salary offered is \$1,920 per annum rising by biennial increments of \$120 to \$2,400 per annum.

Applications should be made in writing to the Registrar, Supreme Court.

C. D. MELBOURNE, Registrar.

NOTICE.

TEA DANCING AND DINNER DANCES.

The usual

will be held on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th.

and SATURDAY, MAY 29th.

SUNDAY, MAY 30th.

Orchestral Concerts during

Tiffin and Afternoon.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. Frederick Charles Hall to sign Insurance policies as Manager of our Insurance Department.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 21st May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSUSHIMA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharfs and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 1st June, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent stenotypist, many years experience open for immediate engagement. Capable correspondent and code expert, conversant with filing and office work. Apply Box 359 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Junior Office Assistant (Girl) required immediately by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (South China) Limited, King's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Brindle Bull Bitch, rising three years; pedigree. One Fawn Bull Dog, 14 months; pedigree. Apply Box No. 360 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Indian Spring frame power plus Motor Cycle, bought 1918 new, with comfortable side car, fitted hood windscreen &c. Guaranteed in perfect condition. \$450.00. Apply Box 364 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Edgehill, No. 10 Peak, furnished for 10 months from 1st June, 1920. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Unfurnished or partly furnished seven-roomed house at the Peak. Apply Box No. 362 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE MACAO HARBOUR BOARD.

Supply of stones faced at the sides for the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patane, Macao.

Tenders will be received for 30 days from this date for the supply of 84,500 lineal meters of stones faced at sides of the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patane, Macao.

The specifications and form of tender may be seen at the Office of the Harbour Works, every working day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Tenders will be opened at the "Flora Palace" in Macao, on the 8th June 1920 at 3 p.m.

In order to be admitted to tender, a provisional deposit of \$200.00 must be made with the "Banco Ultramarino" to the order of the Harbour Board, up to the eve day for the opening of the tenders.

Office of the Macao Harbour Board.

Macao, 8th May, 1920.

Secretary to the Harbour Board

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

"Larsen Subscription Griffin Season 1920-1921."

Lists for intending subscribers to the above are now posted at the Race-course, the Hongkong Jockey Club Offices and the Hongkong Club.

Should the number of ponies subscribed for reach a total of thirty or more, the Stewards will adequately provide for same in next year's Programme. It is proposed to arrange that the ponies arrive in Hongkong during the month of October.

In order to make the racing as open as possible no subscriber shall be permitted to take a financial interest in more than two of these ponies, the cost of which will probably not exceed \$300 landed in Hongkong.

By Order, G. W. GEGG, Acting Clerk of the Course.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By large English Concern, first class Interpreter-Salesman for Hongkong & Canton. Cantonese preferred. Business connection with foreign medicine dealers an advantage. Must be good translator. State terms and give local references to Box 363 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—One Clerk well acquainted with banking business especially exchange book-keeping. Also one Typist speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shameen (Canton) stating previous experience and salary required.

WANTED.—European Chemist and Druggist as locum for a few weeks, afternoons and evenings. Apply, The Pharmacy.

WANTED.—European Nursery Governess for two girls by family on Peak from early June. Apply P. O. Box No. 6.

WANTED.—Required by well-known importers, piece goods assistant, capable of taking charge of Department. Knowledge of local conditions essential. Excellent prospects for suitable party. Apply Box 361 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

MOTOR CAR & CYCLE NUMBER PLATES.

It is notified for the information of the public that Motor Car embossed Number Plates Nos. 301-500 and Motor Cycle Number Plates Nos. 201-300, can be obtained on application at the Licensing Office, Central Police Station. The price is \$1.00 per plate.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE, Captain Superintendent Police.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Saturday the 29th May 1920 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors

together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 25th day of May to Monday the 31st day of May 1920 both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road. Opposite the University. Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593. Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min. The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations. Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects. Prospects on application.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as No. 4 ever since.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 516.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

GARCIA.—At 3B, Jordan Road, Kowloon, on 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. R.F. Garcia, a daughter.

Shanghai and Manila papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1920.

BUSINESS PROFITS.

There may possibly be business men in Hongkong who fear that the measure of control which the local Government intends to exercise over the Electric Company's profits represents the thin end of the wedge so far as interference with business generally is concerned. If so, we incline to think that they are unnecessarily worrying themselves. It must be remembered that this decision has been taken by the Government wholly and solely because the Company mentioned is operating a public service, and because it is rightly held that such concerns should not reap unduly large profits at the public expense. It is no new idea that has been introduced, and the extent of control suggested in the Chairman's speech cannot be described as being in any way drastic. The time, of course, may come when, for other reasons, the Government may see fit to take action regarding the profits of other companies not coming within the category of public utility corporations, but at the moment there is no indication that such will be the case. The present scheme of Government interference is a special measure to deal with a special Company, and, so far as we can see, it means nothing more.

Logically, of course, there would be good grounds for the Government limiting the profits of many other companies. After all, houses and foodstuffs are just as much a public necessity as electric light—they are more so, in fact. And the Government at Home has realised that fact. In the Old Country, house rents are controlled by law, whilst the prices of foodstuffs are, in many instances, similarly fixed. These steps have been taken because, as Mr. Lloyd George once put it, the Government is determined that social needs shall not be exploited for private gain. Here in Hongkong, if control of prices were considered, great difficulties would be experienced because of the impossibility of controlling the source of supply and also by reason of the further obstacles provided by a fluctuating exchange. However, these factors do not apply, excepting to a very limited extent, to house rents, which are still atrociously high in this Colony and which ought to be kept within reasonable bounds by legislative enactment. The building of more houses will, admittedly, remedy the situation somewhat in time, but we have been told that for the past four or five years, and meantime householders have to bear a burden of rent which, in proportion to salary, is absurdly high. Houses are not built in a day, and it will be a long time yet before any relief is felt from new construction. Let more houses be built, by all means; but simultaneously let rentals of existing property be fixed so as to allow a fair return on capital but no more. The case for control of rents is, in our opinion, fully established.

We remarked above that the time might possibly come when, for other reasons than protecting the customers of public utility concerns, the Government may deem it necessary to take action regarding business profits. So far as we know, there is not the least intention so to act at present. We are merely thinking of possibilities; the future financial arrangements of the Colony may make it advisable for fresh sources of revenue to be found. The recent statement of the Colony's finances pointed that way. Hongkong during the war has been extremely fortunate in the sense that Companies' profits have not been touched. It has been otherwise at Home, and by the new Budget not only is there to be an increase in the Excess Profits Tax, but a new impost of one shilling in the pound is to be collected on the profits of limited companies. The increased Excess Profits Tax is expected to yield one hundred millions sterling and the new Corporation Profits Tax thirty-five millions sterling a year. We should not favour any local taxes which would have the effect of hampering trade in any way, for by trade this Colony survives, but it will be noted how big the sums are that the Home Government secures from business profits. And in Budget-making it is sound economics that the burdens should be placed on the shoulders best fitted to carry them.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THOSE MOTOR PLATES.

In our news columns yesterday we gave further information regarding the provision made by the Police for the issuing of regulation motor car and cycle number plates and we think that few motorists will have read that news without a deal of satisfaction. The only "grouse" that the writer has heard is that the plates for all the numbers are not yet ready, but it will only be a short while before any number can be obtained. The advantage of the present scheme not only lies in owners being able to obtain a proper and suitable plate at a reasonable figure (cheaper than what a garage provides them for), but that there will be the very much desired uniformity in the identification figures. The innovation is a boon to the motorists and to the police alike. Those owners already having plates can scarcely grumble at having to change, for there must be the realisation that very few things are more important to proper traffic supervision than a strict uniformity in this matter. The doing away with the letter "A" in the case of private cars will doubtless go a little against the grain with those people who like to advertise the fact that they are riding in a private car—that they are the owners of the car, but it will only be from such that any opposition will be expressed. And such a class is hardly worth taking serious notice of. Our only ground for welcoming the scheme is because it will help the police, and if it will do that, then it should be welcomed by everybody. Our traffic department has a responsible duty to discharge to the public and anything that will assist it in the performance of its work ought to be welcomed by everybody.

Through an explosion of gasoline on one of the Wallah Wallah motor boats yesterday, a seaman received serious burns, and had to be sent to Hospital.

For the past three days the health return shows nine cases of plague (two fatal), two of cerebrospinal fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All were Chinese.

Owing to the very heavy rain, the Championship tennis match which was to have been played to-night has had to be postponed. It is hoped to fix the event for either Thursday or Friday, but a definite announcement will be made later.

A carpenter has made a complaint to the Police that he was knocked down by motor-cycle No. 66 at Queen's Road East yesterday. He received injuries which were not serious. The suggestion that he should go to Hospital was received by him with horror. It appears he preferred to treat his wounds himself.

THE HOLIDAY PAPERS.

Reuter was not very kind to the evening papers yesterday. Over the week-end there was a very liberal supply of telegrams received, so that the morning papers on Monday were able to give their readers a very imposing array of cable news. With the town quiet and residents on holiday making the newspaper man did not have an easy task yesterday in producing an interesting and "newsy" sheet, and to make matters worse Reuter gave him never a line. There was a disappointing silence and in response to enquiries at the cable office at mid-day and in the early afternoon we, who had to work, were told "nothing coming through." We have made reference to this matter, because the public ought to be told, now and again, how exacting it is. How often are cynical people heard to say that the newspapers sometimes invent news (we don't in Hongkong) but on the other hand, how prone is the public to grumble if there is little news, startling or interesting information. A short while ago the writer was reading a really clever article on news and newspapers, and the author put forward the idea that the public demand for news was but an expression of man's natural inquisitiveness, his desire to know other people's business. It was not so much because a man wanted to extend his knowledge or because he needed diversion that he bought a newspaper; it was to find out something about somebody else, to interest himself in the doings of others. On reflection one has to admit that there is more than a modicum of truth in the analysis. We don't much mind if there is or if there is not, but we do hope that Hongkong readers will be a little generously minded when they pick up a holiday paper, especially when Reuter acts so unfairly.

THE "CELEBRATION."

Apart from a few flags on ships in Harbour and also a few flags on Government and business property, yesterday might just as well have been any other day in the calendar than Empire Day. There was nothing to tell people that it was Empire Day, in fact it almost seemed as though the newspapers had to give the news out. Yesterday was a public holiday, and that is, perhaps, the reason given why nothing was done by either adults or children to mark the day. But it seems to us that because it was a holiday constituted the better reason why something should have been done. There would have been no interference with the normal business life, school children would have suffered no intrusion on their studies and the British community of the Colony might very well have organised some public event to mark a day that has become associated with the better ideals and spirit that animate the great commonwealth of nations that we call an Empire. All this is a British Colony and, although we heartily detest anything like organised flag-wagging and merely braggy patriotism, there has been a dereliction on the part of our public men that the day passed off with scarcely a sign or sound to mark the event.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GREATEST OBJECT IN THE UNIVERSE, SAYS A CERTAIN PHILOSOPHER, IS A GOOD MAN STRUGGLING WITH ADVERSITY; YET THERE IS STILL A GREATER, WHICH IS THE GOOD MAN THAT COMES TO RELIEVE IT.

There will be a musicale at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 5.15 p.m., open to members and their friends.

Through an explosion of gasoline on one of the Wallah Wallah motor boats yesterday, a seaman received serious burns, and had to be sent to Hospital.

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A carpenter has made a complaint to the Police that he was knocked down by motor-cycle No. 66 at Queen's Road East yesterday. He received injuries which were not serious. The suggestion that he should go to Hospital was received by him with horror. It appears he preferred to treat his wounds himself.

What appears to be a renewal of the ratten workers' vendetta was revealed by a stabbing case which took place on Sunday. One of the members of this fraternity is now wanted by the Police on a charge of attempted murder of another Chinese by the infliction of a number of serious stab wounds, at Tai Yuen Street. The injured man was removed by the Police to the Government Civil Hospital, following the escape of his assailant.

Mrs. Elias to-day charged two chair bearers, before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Police Court, with disorderly conduct. The offence consisted in the coolies displaying an aggressive attitude in their demand of a fare which would suit their desires. Mrs. Elias told the Magistrate that the coolies, who were well-known to her, having been frequently engaged by her, refused to take her straight up to her residence, but made it their practice to deposit the chair some distance down the incline. On this occasion they seized hold of her arm notwithstanding her entreaty to no account to them were to touch her person. The Magistrate gave the order which resulted in their contribution of \$2 apiece to the Police Treasury.

MACAO OPIUM MONOPOLY.

SECURED BY HONGKONG FIRM.

Our Macao correspondent informs us that the monopoly for preparing and selling opium was put up to auction on the 21st instant before H. E. the Governor, the period to be three years from the 1st of August, 1920. There were some fifteen bidders, each of whom had deposited \$250,000 as guarantee of bona fides. The bidding commenced at \$2,500,000 and advanced by bids, of \$50,000 until \$3,950,000 was reached, when the monopoly was secured by Mr. Lee Hy-san, of Hongkong, who was representing the Lee Shing Company.

THE HON. MR. HOLYOAK'S EULOGY.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak's eulogy of the devotion of Mr. Montague Ede in the charge of the onerous duties of General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton is well merited. Mr. Ede has been most popular with the local community. It has been said of him that he is a dual person, with two sides to his nature—a terribly ideal one and a tolerably practical side. He possesses a plethora of ideals and ideas. It is in obedience to his virile spirit that he has refused to cease his labours. For a long time he has been ailing, but he has borne his sickness like a martyr. He holds the affection and devotion of the community not on account of his achievements, but because of his sterling parts. It can be said of him as was said of Julius Caesar—

"His life was gentle; and the elements

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up

And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

We hope to see him back in Hongkong renewed in health. His self-sacrifice and devotion have been an inspiration to many.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

In the midst of a stormy debate, it is recorded, that a gentleman in the company of Jerrold rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically, he began—"Gentlemen, all that I want is common-sense." During the past week I have heard numerous criticisms of the Government's action in fixing the upset price of the old Post Office building at \$50 a square foot. Who is responsible for this is not known. This unwise step of the Government will tend to increase the value of the adjoining properties to a fictitious figure, for the price that the old Post Office building will fetch will be the basis of the valuation of the lands in the vicinity. The Government, by fixing the upset price at \$50 a square foot, has encouraged speculation in land and will send values up tremendously. There was no necessity for the upset price being made at such a figure. Fifty dollars a square foot is the highest price at which land in Hongkong has ever been sold.

Had the Government fixed the upset price at \$30 per square foot, the land might have gone for \$40 to \$45, but by placing it at \$50, it is quite likely that as much as \$70 will be realised, as there are many interested persons of building modern offices on this plot.

A notice issued by the Traffic Department during the week informs the motoring public that motor car embossed numbers from 301 to 500 can now be obtained at a fee of \$1 each. It is not stated whether the use of these embossed numbers is compulsory. Some gentlemen, whose car numbers come within the above limits, have enamelled plates which they ordered themselves and for some of which as much as \$20 was paid. Surely the Police do not want such numbers to be discarded by their owners?

It is high time that the Police regulated the traffic from Arsenal Street to the Wanchai market, for the uncontrolled traffic in this locality, both pedestrian and vehicular, is a source of annoyance to motorists and often results in accidents. It is up to the Automobile Association to make representations on the matter. Three constables placed in this locality would be ample, and I trust that some such action will be taken shortly. The Police Traffic Department has lately been doing good work, but regulations should be issued regarding the screening of motor-car lights. In no other city have I seen so many non-screened lights as in Hongkong. Many motor-car lights here blind the pedestrian and confuse him. The regulations as at present framed make it incumbent upon the chauffeur to dim head lights when passing another car, but all this could be dispensed with if all motor lights were required to be half-screened. The suggestion is worthy of immediate adoption. We do not hear much about the doings of the Hongkong Automobile Association. I hope the Association has not fallen asleep. The field for its labours is wide and fertile, and I would suggest periodical meetings of its members in place of the annual one now in vogue.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak's eulogy of the devotion of Mr. Montague Ede in the charge of the onerous duties of General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton is well merited. Mr. Ede has been most popular with the local community. It has been said of him that he is a dual person, with two sides to his nature—a terribly ideal one and a tolerably practical side. He possesses a plethora of ideals and ideas. It is in obedience to his virile spirit that he has refused to cease his labours. For a long time he has been ailing, but he has borne his sickness like a martyr. He holds the affection and devotion of the community not on account of his achievements, but because of his sterling parts. It can be said of him as was said of Julius Caesar—

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We hope to see him back in Hongkong renewed in health. His self-sacrifice and devotion have been an inspiration to many.

EMPIRE DAY.

TO-DAY'S RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In commemoration of Empire Day, which, falling on Whit Monday, prevented the holding of the usual religious services yesterday, the children of many schools of the Colony attended the two Cathedral services this morning, when the postponed services were impressively held, there being a full muster of the young people.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. John's Cathedral there were present His Excellency the Governor, Lady Stubbs, Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. Tanner, and the children of various Protestant schools of the Colony.

Bishop Norris delivered a sermon, in which he said four questions occurred to his mind. These were:—What is the British Empire, why is it, how is it and where is it? These four questions he had asked himself and he was going to tell them what he had arrived at. If the congregation could find more answers or better ones, so much the better. Where is the British Empire? If they took the map they would find red splashes on it, and that would indicate where the British Empire was. Starting from England and going west, they would come to Canada, and starting from England and going east, Gibraltar, Malta, the Suez Canal and India. If they wanted to go south from England they would come to Africa, and further south-east, Australia and New Zealand. The answer therefore to that question would be that the British Empire was scattered throughout the world. A good many people had asked "Why?" and some people had asked it curiously. They wanted to know why Great Britain had seized the best parts of the world. Other people had said that we were first in the field and seized those parts. If they walked up to the Peak they would like to find out which was before—the Peak or the resting places on the Peak? We first discovered the Peak and then we installed the resting places. That was just how the British Empire was founded. We found India, and South Africa, and we wanted resting places and we found these resting places in Egypt, Gibraltar, Malta and in other places. We did not go about the world looking out for places. We found that we wanted resting places and that was why the British Empire was scattered about the world. Some people would ask: Why did we go to the top of the Peak and then find we wanted resting places? The answer to that was that Great Britain was a small island in the sea and God carried us all over the world. He put in our hearts the love of going to sea. In that he believed they had the secret of the British Empire. God made our hearts thus. We had sailing ships, and God put the wind in our sails and sent us adrift to search for new countries. If anybody were to ask why the answer was that it was God's will, he would say God gave us knowledge, light and understanding and it was God's will that there should be a British Empire. What is the British Empire? There were some things that God hated, but God could not hate the British Empire. What did "Empire" mean? Empire meant Government. When we carried the British Empire across the seas we carried government across the seas as well.

Why was it that man wanted government? Man is very good when he is told to obey and he is good when he is under a government. He was taught to obey. The preacher enjoyed himself more when he was under discipline than when he was not. We should know what discipline was. When a man begins to work he feels happy because he is under discipline. Whether we were English, Scotch or Irish we were grown-up children. Sometimes he doubted whether the Irish were grown up. Some people in Ireland were not grown up; they were still children and not disciplined. There were a number of other nations in the world that were not grown up but were still children. Some people had reached their second childhood. The nations wanted just what we wanted, namely, discipline—in other words, Empire. The British Empire was really British discipline carried through the world, making the world good, making for happiness of mind. If he was asked what was the British Empire he would say that it was British discipline brought to the world, which was

for their happiness and their good. How were we going to bring them discipline for their happiness and their good? There were two things which we should bear in mind. Wherever we were, we should have these two things well in mind. These were to fear God and honour all. The poor beggar was just as much a man as any of us, although he might be ugly and dirty. He was a man and we must honour him, and not treat him as dirt. The other thing was to love all. In Peking some nineteen years ago a party of his friends wanted to play golf. They looked round and found a suitable place for a golf club. They came back and enquired to whom the ground belonged and were told that it belonged to Prince Sui. Men were sent to Prince Sui for permission to erect a golf club. The Prince said that the ground belonged to his ancestors, and the men on the land were of his clan. He added that the golf club could be had on one condition, provided the applicants were English, Scotch, Irish or American. That testimonial made the preacher proud of being a Britisher. That was the sort of reputation we had as members of the British Empire and which we had to keep up. Wherever we went, whether here in Hongkong, or somewhere else, whether in the interior of China, whether we went to Australia, that was the reputation we had to carry with us. That was the reputation which made the Prince trust that we would not ill-treat his people. It was difficult to keep the British Empire going. The British Empire could not go all over the place without a mistake. If we made a mistake we must start again. We must use the strings of love and love everybody as well as honour them.

(Continued on Page 1.)

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

EMPIRE DAY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

traces over the whole world, and not in Europe only but elsewhere, even here in China, we are witnesses of the disturbance that has been caused and its sad results. Rise in prices, labour troubles and strikes are not confined to Europe but have their echoes here also, and it is in the vivid recollection of all how, only the other day, this peaceful and prosperous Colony was convulsed by a strike of unusual magnitude. On the mainland also there have been grave disturbances, and I would like you, my children, of one particular, namely the strike among the school children in China. Let us pray and hope it will find no echo here, where it would indeed be senseless folly. For while the prosperity of a country or place is largely determined by the excellence or otherwise of its schools, here in Hongkong we are happy in possessing an educational system of great excellence and productive of the best results. You, dear children, are being educated by professional teachers, men and women who have devoted their whole lives ungrudgingly to this noble task, to whom therefore you owe a deep debt of gratitude which you should show by unwavering loyalty and willing obedience.

The picture I have drawn, you, dear children, in Jesus Christ, is a dark one, but it has its lights as well as its shadows. If we are suffering from the aftermath of a great war, the outlook is not so gloomy as was that which faced the world at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, there were labour troubles and social unrest, high prices and acute suffering, and much talk of revolution. Yet we know that after a time things settled down peacefully in the British Empire at least, and after a decade or two of disturbance and discontent a period of unexampled prosperity was ushered in. And is there any reason why it should be otherwise now? Is not the British Empire, under whose beneficent sway we are living, stronger to-day than ever before, and its rulers actuated no less now than in former days by those ideals of justice, liberty and fair play, which have made the Empire what it is? It is so; nevertheless there is one factor in the situation which must not be overlooked for it constitutes both the hope and the danger of the future.

The British nation is, it may be said without fear of contradiction, deeply susceptible to religious influences. It respects Christianity even where it does not practice it. It reverences holy objects and speaks with respect of God and His ministers. The rampant atheism of the continent is alien to its spirit. Under the British flag the Catholic Church everywhere enjoys an unrivalled liberty of speech and action. But since the institution, in the middle of last century, of a godless system of education, the nation has grown up without any systematic knowledge of religion; with no grasp of the dogmatic truths of revelation. And as a result the present generation is left without the sure guidance and grasp of the first principles of truth and justice, which alone can enable it to solve the problems that face it, just at the moment when this guidance is most needed.

But we, dear children, have great cause to rejoice, that the light and guidance which the world needs so much has been given to us in the teaching of the Catholic Church. She alone, amid the warring factions of the world, speaks with no uncertain voice

ROBBERS ON A SAMPAN.

WOMAN THROWS OVERBOARD.

One man is in the custody of the Police pending the decision of the Magistrate in regard to a case of robbery carried out by the prisoner and another man on a passenger sampan on the night of the 22nd instant.

The boat was hired by the two men at the Yee Kee Wharf at Yau-mat, the order to the crew being to go in search of a certain one-masted vessel in the harbour. At some distance from the shore, the robbers revealed their intentions in the demand to the mistress of the sampan to hand over her jewellery. This meeting with a refusal, the woman was seized, her ear-rings were snatched from her ears, and finally she was thrown overboard. She raised the call of "Save Life!" and the assailants, in a panic, jumped overboard.

The detectives who were on patrol at the time in a boat passed the vicinity. They rescued the woman, and, on searching the boat, found a cap evidently left by one of the robbers. This man was in due course arrested by the detectives who in their search came upon him whilst he was clinging to the ladder of a Chinese gunboat. He was taken to the Yau-mat Station, where he admitted to Inspector Cargill that he was the owner of the cap, but denied that the knife which was also left in the boat belonged to him.

At the Police Court this morning, the prisoner was remanded by Mr. R. O. Hutchison.

as "one having authority." She has a distinct and scientific system of dogmatic teaching, and her children are taught scientifically to know the truths they are expected to believe and practice. This was universally acknowledged by the chaplains of various denominations who had unrivalled opportunities of observation in the Allied armies. Consequently we are at no loss to state when we place our finger on the evils of the present day, where the true remedy lies. It is in the return of the nations to God. If the captains of labour and industry were to work on the lines laid down by the great Pope Leo XIII in his great encyclical on labour and capital, the labour troubles from which we suffer would be solved. Yet the last words of the great Pontiff were "we have heard a great deal of the rights of man; it is time we now heard something of the rights of God." The modern world has, so to speak, "ousted" God from its consideration; it takes no account of Him in its practice and dealings; its life, thought, and activities are in no way regulated by any consideration of the all-important fact that we do in reality stand in a direct personal relation to God, to Whom we still have to render an account of all we do. The result is the bankruptcy of modern thought, the restlessness of modern life, and the general unsettlement of men's ideas. But let the nations return to God; give Him the first place in their view of life, and learn to see their neighbour in Him—and signs are not wanting I think that this will one day come to pass—and then indeed we may begin to see the inauguration of a new day of peace and happiness such as the world has not seen before.

COMPANY REPORT.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The report of the Directors of the above Company for the year ending 30th April, 1920, states—

The net profit for the twelve months, after deducting Directors' Fees and General Managers' Remuneration, amounts to \$31,536.22

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account... 3,914.20

Making available for

appropriation \$35,450.42

The Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be paid to Shareholders, absorbing \$24,000.00, that \$10,000.00 be transferred to Reserve Fund, and that the balance of \$1,450.42 be carried to a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Mr. C. S. Gubbay having resigned, Mr. A. S. Gubbay was invited to occupy the vacant seat on the Board. In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. J. Scott Hamilton, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, and Mr. A. S. Gubbay retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown and the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

D. E. CLARK,
(Chairman.)

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Prince's visit to Fiji may afford him an opportunity of learning at first hand of the manner in which openings for trade are being neglected by manufacturers at home. In the annual report of the Bristol and Overseas Guild, there is a letter from Suva on this very point. The author calls attention to the fact that Fiji and the other South Sea Islands, formerly the happy hunting grounds of the German traders, are now being energetically exploited by the Japanese. Before the war there were only half a dozen Japanese traders at Suva. When it ended there were about 50. The trouble, it is suggested, is the old one—"customers must have what the British merchant supplies, rather than the merchant should supply what the customer wants."

The announcement made that Madame Clara Butt is to appear in Grand Opera at the next Covent Garden season is an event of unusual musical importance. It is remarkable that the famous singer has never been induced to desert the concert platform for the footlights, when we recall that her first and only appearance in opera brought her immediate success. As a student at the Royal College of Music she took the role of Eurydice in Gluck's "Orfeo," at a student performance at the old Lyceum Theatre in December, 1892. King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was present, personally congratulated the young and unknown singer, and commanded a second performance. Two days later she appeared at the Albert Hall in "The Golden Legend," and so remarkable was her success that in a few days all England was ringing with her praise.

Sir John Boraston was almost the last remaining link between the present Unionist organisation and the Liberal Unionist Association which it absorbed at the end of last century. He was associated with the formation and organisation of the latter body as long ago as 1885, when the late F. W. Maude opened an office at Spring Gardens for the purpose of founding an organisation for the Dissident Liberals who combined with the Conservatives to defeat the first Home Rule Bill. For over ten years Sir John Boraston carried on the Liberal Unionist offices at Great George-street, Westminster, and when the merger with the Conservative central office was made he became joint organiser of the Unionist coalition, succeeding to the position of principal agent of the National Unionist party in 1912. He was an ideal political secretary, and a very oyster in the exercise of the quality of secrecy.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received new shipments

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RABBITS, HARES,
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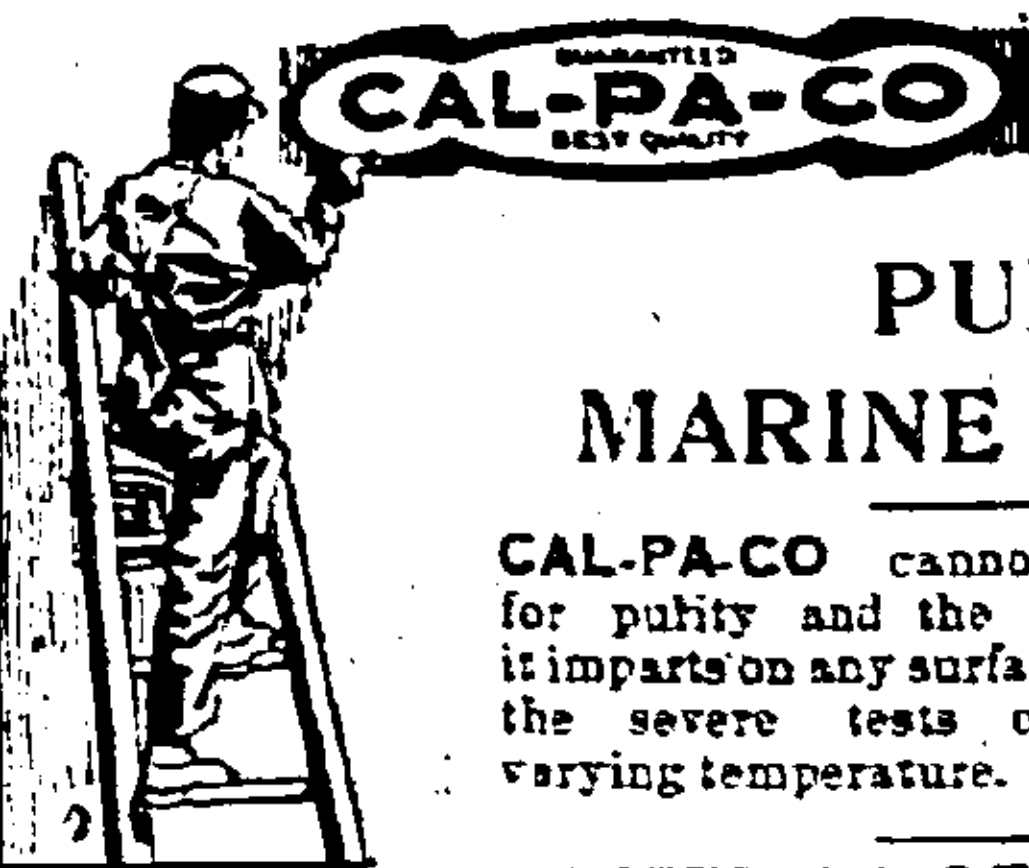
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MANSLAUGHTER.

SEQUEL TO A QUARREL.

A fight between two waiters at the Tak U Restaurant on Saturday night led to the death of a fall of one of the fighters.

A certain quantity of tea leaves had to do with the case, these being alleged to have been thrown by one of the foks on another waiter who was undiplomatic enough as to commit an unexpected assault on an innocent party, who was not loth to correct the mistake by a set-to with the would-be chastiser. There was a thorough mix-up, and a table which happened to be in the way toppled over, with the result that the first man stumbled, and fell astride the piece of furniture.

In this accident, the man received serious injuries, his spleen being ruptured. He soon succumbed, and his body was removed by the master of the restaurant to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Police later arrested the other fighter, who was to-day remanded at the Police Court on a charge of manslaughter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COST.
Washington, May 8.—The expenses of the League of Nations up to July first will total \$1,250,000. Salaries were the biggest single item, amounting to \$485,000.

WHEN FEVERISH OR IN PAIN

THERE IS PROMPT HELP AND COMFORT FOR LITTLE ONES IN BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The health of babies and young children is subject to rapid changes, and careful mothers should not delay at the first sign of feverishness with chills or flushes. There is warning in a hot dry skin, thirst, quick breathing and a plaintive cry: at such a time a prompt dose of Baby's Own Tablets, the children's friend, will often avert a serious illness.

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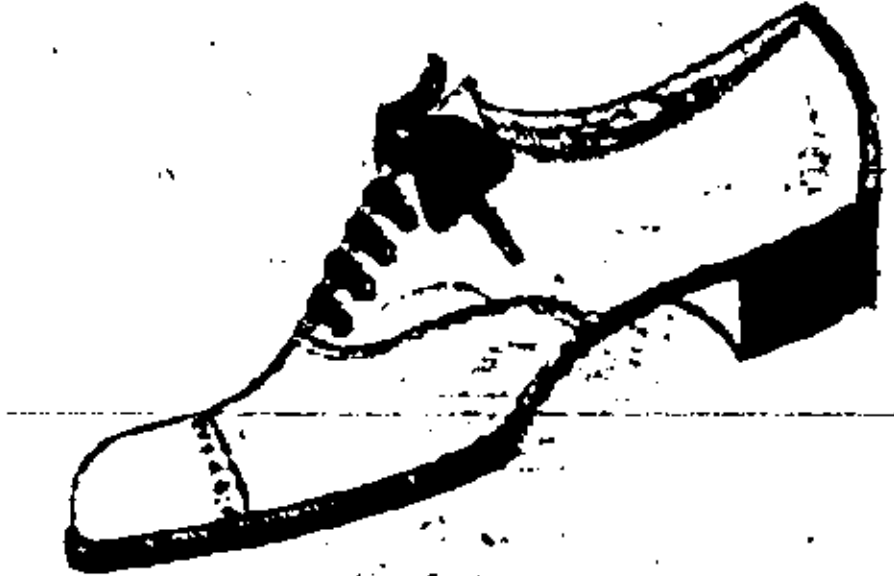
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Empress of Asia	June 3 June 21
Monteagle	June 8 July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1 July 19
Empress of Japan	July 30 Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29 Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12 Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26 Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14 Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23 Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21 Nov. 8
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26 Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9 Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18 Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16 Jan. 3

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S.S. "WEST CONOB" Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual
Ports of call.

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S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" Thursday May 27th, for Calcutta via Singapore and
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SHINJI MARU	2,000	31st June, from Yokohama.
SHINJI MARU	2,000	17th June.
PERIA MARU	2,000	31st July.
KOREA MARU	2,000	14th July.

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"HICHO" ...	JULY 10TH.
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Taiyuen B. & S.	May 25
Eurymachus B. L.	May 25
Bessie D. R. D. Co.	May 25
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Panama M. O. S. K.	May 25
Kamakura M. N. Y. K.	May 25
Novara P. & O.	May 25
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	May 25
Sado M. N. Y. K.	May 25
Takada P. & O.	May 25
Lake Onawa R. D. Co.	May 25
Kidderpore P. & O.	May 25
West Conob P. M. Co.	May 25
Unnan O. S. K.	June 1
West Jappa F. W. Co.	June 1
Nanking C. M. Co.	June 1
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	June 1
West Hepburn R. D. Co.	June 1
West Jena S. & D.	June 1
Crosskeys A. L.	June 10
Telemachus B. L.	June 10
Kitano M. N. Y. K.	June 11
Tenyo M. N. Y. K.	June 11
Korea M. T. K. K.	June 14
Mitsuki M. O. S. K.	June 14
Tsushima M. N. Y. K.	June 15
Tanaka M. O. S. K.	June 15
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	June 15
Montague A. L.	June 15
Chicago M. O. S. K.	June 15
Van Waerwyck J. C. J. L.	June 15
Havre M. O. S. K.	June 15
Shimo M. T. K. K.	June 17
West Hixton L. A. Co.	June 17
Siberia M. T. K. K.	June 18
Nile C. M. Co.	June 19
Iconium A. L.	June 22
Waban A. L.	June 23
Tango M. N. Y. K.	June 23
Wytheville A. L.	June 29
Kawachi M. N. Y. K.	July 4
Seattle M. O. S. K.	July 4
Dencalion B. L.	July 5
Persia M. T. K. K.	July 8
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Indus M. O. S. K.	June 2
Hinsang J. M. Co.	June 3
Awa M. N. Y. K.	June 3
Laisang J. M. Co.	June 3
Sosho M. O. S. K.	June 3
Tilleboer J. C. J. L.	June 6
Tibodas J. C. J. L.	June 13
Shisen M. O. S. K.	June 14



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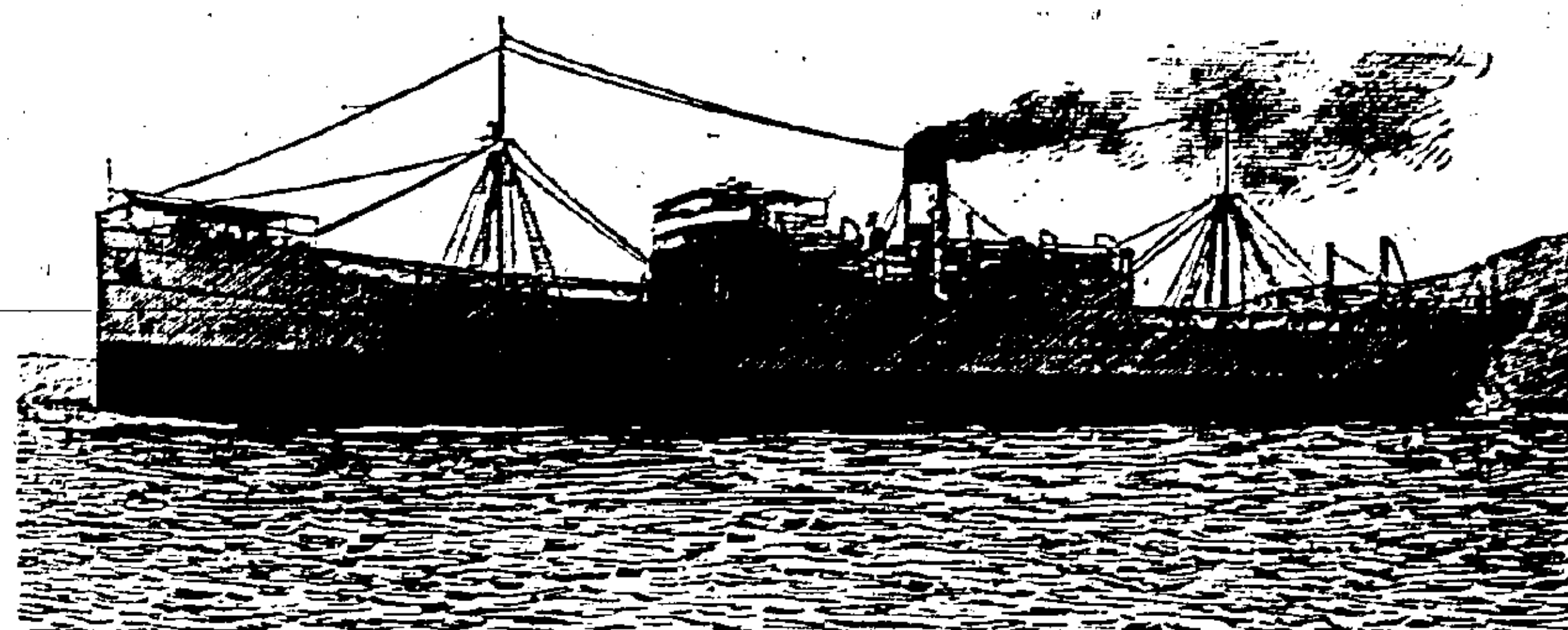
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SADO MARU Friday, 25th May, at noon.

KITANO MARU Friday, 11th June, at noon.

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TOYOOKA MARU Friday, 11th June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU Friday, 25th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

LIMA MARU Monday, 24th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KANAGAWA MARU Wednesday, 26th May.

BOMHAY MARU Wednesday, 2nd June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SANUKI MARU Tuesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Sunday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 3rd May.

KAMO MARU Thursday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

AWA MARU Thursday, 3rd June.

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Tilleboet	Mike	30th May	3rd June	Java
Tijboda	Java	8th June	13th June	Shanghai

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"SEATTLE MARU" Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"LUZON MARU" Sunday, 23rd May.

"INDUS MARU" Wednesday, 2nd June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fort-

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and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" Wednesday, 26th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Saturday, 5th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San

Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Wed., 26th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.

wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 23rd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 3rd June.

"SHISEN MARU" Monday, 14th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
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TAIYUAN 20th May. 26th May.

CHANGSHA 17th June. 22nd June.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring

a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior

accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in

the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.

Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-

manian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLANA" Second half July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undermentioned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about End of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African

ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with

the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and APCAR Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
S'PORE, P'ang via Amoy	Fooshing	Tues., 25th May at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kumsang	Tues., 25th May at 3 p.m.
T'SIN via W'wei & C'foo	Cheongsing	Thurs., 27th May at 4 light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs., 3rd June at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Thurs., 3rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passengers' accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov; between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about 25th May, for SINGAPORE, PENANG via AMOY.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Hangchow	26th May at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW-CHWANG & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	26th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinking	27th May at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	28th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Chenai	29th May at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	1st June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	3rd June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE, PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amusements, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE. Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong May, 25, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	Ed. Walker	TUES., 25th May at 2 p.m.
Hainong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 28th May at 2 p.m.
Hainching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 1st June at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 26th May.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 3th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. ss. AWA M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th June.

The N. Y. K. ss. PENANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 9th June.

The N. Y. K. ss. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 24th April, and is expected here on the 2nd June.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 1st May, and is due here on or about the 26th May.

The N. Y. K. ss. PORTLAND MARU (Bombay Line) left London for this port direct on the 9th May, and is expected here on the 29th May.

The N. Y. K. ss. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N. Y. K. ss. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N. Y. K. ss. SHINZUI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 14th May and is expected here on the 4th June.

The N. Y. K. ss. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. ss. MEICHI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th May, and is expected here on the 6th June.

The ss. MATTAWA arrived at Karachi from Liverpool on 15th May, leaves there about 27th May, and is due at Colombo on about 31st May.

The P. & O. ss. NOVARA left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., and is due here on the 26th instant at about 6 a.m.

The N. Y. K. ss. HEIMEI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st May, and is expected here on the 6th June.

The P. & O. ss. TAKADA left Moji for this port on the 25th inst. at a.m., and is due here on the 29th instant at about noon.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Kobe on 6 a.m. 2nd May, left there noon 23rd May, and is due at Moji at 8 a.m. 24th May.

The R. M. S. ss. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Shanghai on 230 a.m. 22nd May, left there noon 23rd May, and is due at Manila at daylight 26th May.

LADY ASTOR'S SEAT.

CURIOUS CLAIM IN COMMONS.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks signalled his return to the House after an absence of many months by appropriating the seat which Lady Astor had occupied since her election. Having placed his card in the seat at 8 a.m., he was technically justified in occupying it for the whole sitting, and the Speaker so ruled. But as Mr. T. P. O'Connor aptly remarked, technical rules are subject to the good feeling of members. Cries of "No no," mingled with "Hear, hear," when "T.P." added that it was the almost universal feeling of the House that the only lady member of it should be allowed a special seat.

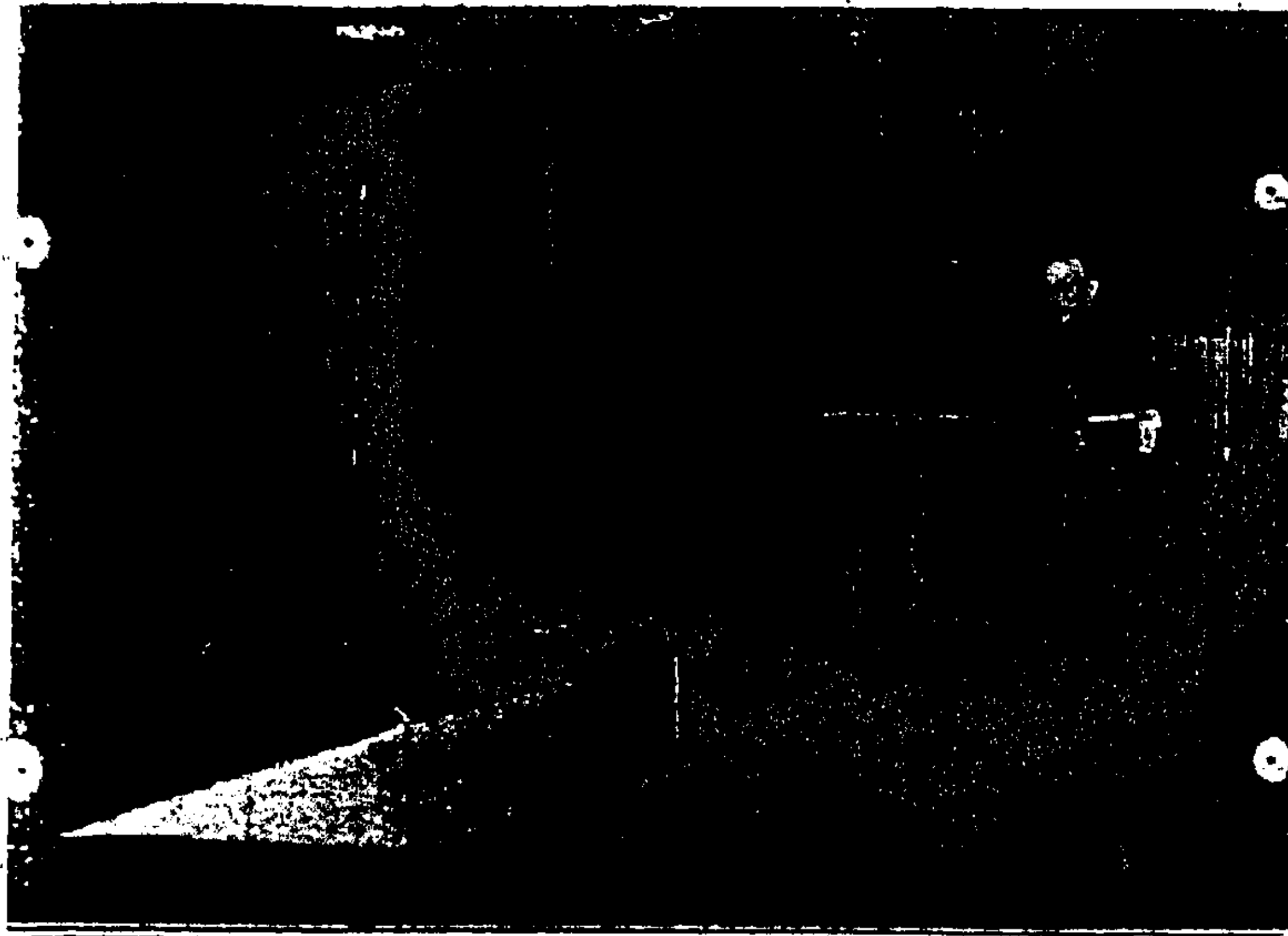
A blunt man with brusque manners, Sir Frederick Hall, who represents the Villamonts Division, hotly protested against preferential treatment for women. They claim equality: why then should they not recognise the usual customs of the House? Sir Frederick's words jarred on most of his hearers, as much as did Sir William's act of usurpation. Unless the solitary woman in this assembly of men is left in undisturbed possession of her seat it

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



A ROYAL GROUP.

Above are seen (left to right) Prince Henry, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and Prince Louis of Mountbatten.



WIRELESS CONTROLLED TORPEDO.

A wireless control for torpedoes has been invented by E. F. Glavin, of New York, who demonstrated the workings of his device, using a model on wheels for the demonstration. By means of wireless Mr. Glavin seated at a table directed the course of the model over the floor of the Armory. The inventor claims that by using his device it will be possible to direct the course of torpedoes fired at sea.



BREAKS WORLD SPEED RECORD.

Jodi-Larombe, the French flyer, who recently broke the world's speed record in the Avion Derby in France.



"SOME" CHORUS.

Cornell University students were the centre of attraction in New York recently at their "Spring Day" celebration. A feature of the play presented by the students was the singing and dancing of the "beauty chorus," strapping college youths transformed into dainty, bewitching chorus girls.



MAJOR SCHROEDER.

Major R. W. Schroeder, the flyer who tumbled five miles through the air and lived to tell of his hair-raising experience. He reached an altitude of 35,029 feet, about 3,000 feet higher than the previous world's record.



BERMUDA HARBOUR.

Above is a general view of the main harbour of the Bermudas, the islands which an American Senator recently suggested should be sold to Britain.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur Makes a Suggestion

BY ALLMAN



